

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886

NUMBER 833

The Chicago wheat market closed this evening at the following prices: September, 75½; October, 77½; November, 79½; December, 80½; May, 86½.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Tuesday.

The Rev. E. C. Sickels returned last evening.

Grace Sickels and Irma Camp left this morning for Lake Forest University.

James A. Hawley and Chas. Gardner went to Chicago this morning on business.

The Lawn Tennis Club meets this evening at Mrs. Paine's residence for a business session.

Mrs. Sterling, the aged widow of the late Major Sterling, was very ill yesterday but is better to-day.

Col. C. M. Brazee, at one time a leading lawyer of Rockford died yesterday. He has been ill for some time.

R. C. Smith, of the late Dixon Button factory, goes to San Francisco where he will go into business with a relative.

The Rev. Mr. Cady will preach at the Sugar Grove church Sunday afternoon and Rev. Mr. Morton at the same place in the evening.

Urs Aebi and Mary L. Cash, both of Palmyra, were married at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff, on Saturday evening.

Snowden Disney, of Baltimore, is eighty-four years of age, has twenty-one sons and six daughters, fourteen of whom are still living. The oldest child is sixty-one and the youngest eight.

John E. Thomas went to Chicago yesterday morning where he will remain a few days. Before returning he will take a cruise on the lakes; taking in the summer resorts on the way. He expects to be gone about two weeks.

Francis Murphy, the earnest temperance lecturer, appears to be more of a temperance reformer than a politician. In an interview recently he said: "I am in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic by the people, but on a non-partisan platform, such as prevailed in Kansas, Maine and Iowa."

New York Sun:—The Civil Service Commissioners are having ten nice large rooms fitted up for them in Washington. When they get into their new quarters the public will have a good opportunity to see the Etolian collection of Chinese curiosities, and it will be no more than right to charge a small fee at the door.

We notice that the city fathers are placing a plank crossing on Galena street, at the foot of the hill leading to the bridge. We presume, from the fact that this work is now going on, that it is much needed. What it is particularly needed for we do not understand. Perhaps a crossing is required there. If a crossing is actually desired by any one at that particular place it is quite unfortunate for the reason that such a plank walk over the street will be a very bad obstruction to carriages and cause an unsightly and disagreeable ridge across the street. It may be that the city council got into a playful mood and is now placing a "bumper" at the foot of the hill as coasting boys build them in the snow for their handiwork to bounce over. Men are but overgrown boys, you know, and this "bumper" on Galena street is perhaps only one of their overgrown jokes on people who ride in carriages. It is for the benefit of Mrs. Lofty, "who keeps a carriage," and at the same time it will shake up Mr. Lofty, who pays some taxes, and remind him in regard to the expenditures of the public funds. We have no earthquakes in Dixon to shake up our blue blood and awaken torpid livers, and, therefore, taking it all in all, we are in favor of that crossing on Water street. Especially as they are bound to build it and we are utterly unable to "head 'em off." If this notice is too complimentary to the committee on street crossings, it is well for the reader to imagine a string tied to it.

We may add in a sort of "later," that by filling up the street with rock we notice this evening that the management have made a very good crossing. If a crossing were needed there we would, after all, be inclined to give our approval of the work.

Ex-Archbishop General McCartney was appointed a delegate to the National anti-saloon convention at a meeting in Chicago and Dr. Rice objected to his being a delegate for the reason, he said, that he had been seen very drunk the day before. The doctor being a very precise and particular sort of a man he did not wish to see a drunkard sent as a delegate to a National temperance meeting.

CARD OF THANKS: To the many friends who so kindly assisted us during our late bereavement we wish to extend our most heartfelt thanks.

Mrs. J. H. DREW AND FAMILY.

Probate Court.

E. Walker was appointed guardian of Levi W. and Edwin D. Grobe, minors. Conservator's report filed and approved in estate of Sam'l. Fritz, insane. Claims were allowed against the estate of Alva D. Drew to the amount of \$140.50. Henry Wendell was naturalized.

Jas. McNally, dec'd., executor's final report approved.

Lucinda Ballman, dec'd.; will proven and admitted to record.

Wm. Peacock, dec'd.; executor's annual report filed and approved.

From Compton.

Chas. Giffin and wife are in Chicago taking in the sights of interest and visiting relatives.

Don't forget the lawn sociable at the residence of S. W. Carnahan on Friday evening. The leading feature is a paper and other literary work.

Quite a number from here attended the fair at Mendota last week and reported a good time.

Joseph Samuels drives a three minute horse. Now is your chance girls.

At the fair last week Will Weber took two premiums on horses and one on his baby. Will is a promising young farmer.

Miss Lillie Carnahan began her fall school Monday at Twin Grove. This is the third time that district has secured her service for which they pay forty dollars per month. Miss Lillie is a model teacher.

Dennis Berry is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. Berry.

Last Sunday as Chris Barth and son were leaving the Betz church their team became unmanageable; threw them out and left for home leaving them to walk about seven miles.

Rev. Palmer preached an interesting sermon at Malugin last Sunday night.

Geo. Cobb shipped a car load of hogs on Monday.

J. S. Richardson and sister Mary spent Sunday at Perkins Grove.

Our "City Dads" are putting up hitching posts and chains.

On Saturday evening Miss Irena Swisher and her music scholars, assisted by parties from Mendota will give a concert in the church.

From Sublette.

Philip Schwab is again with us at his old home but expect to return to his family in Nebraska soon.

E. W. Patten, station agent, has gone to Dakota to reside a few days on his homestead claim there. Calvin Patten went with his father as far as LeMars, Iowa, to visit his brother Fred. During their absence a Mr. French, of Baileyville, acts as station agent and Mr. Marston, of Amboy, as telegraph operator.

Last Friday evening Louis Rodier, a young man about twenty-two years old, attempted to "pile" a freight train and go to Amboy, but came in contact with Oberhelman's coal house and was thrown partly under the train, breaking his right arm in two or three places. He was taken to Dr. Whitmire's office where he still remains under the care of Doctors Whitmire and county physician Grant, of Amboy.

Mrs. Irena Wortley died a week ago last Saturday at the residence of Daniel Craig, her grandson, near Shaw. She was a little more than one hundred and one years old.

Tedd Merriott has sold his meat market business to Irvin Crawford, and expects to remove to LaMoille the last of this month. We hope that Irvin will be willing to wait a few days for his pay when we want meat.

Fred Stanard has moved into the house formerly owned by his father, and is now engaged in shingling Smith's house.

J. B. B.

Letters remaining unclaimed in Dixon post office for week ending Sept. 4, 1886.

Burns, Fanny
Gilbert, F. P.
Harvey, Thos.
Higby, George
Jones, William
Miller, Alice C.
Myer, Fanny
Ransier, Mrs. J. M.
Suabby, Edith L.
Williams, Rosy
MARTY A. CAMP P. M.
DEMENT, Asst.

The largest and cheapest assortment of Lamp goods in the city at

TILLSON & HAYDEN.

From Springfield

The State House is now being gorgeously decorated. The first floor, formerly known as the basement, will be the handsomest floor in the building. The huge scaffold in the center of the dome will be taken down in the early part of next month. The two new elevators on the north and south side of the east corridor are in running order. The old one will be used for freight. The large granite columns are being hoisted into place on the north porch. There are four pieces in each column, and each piece weighs twelve tons. The largest stone lifted into place as yet weighs sixteen tons. It is on the northeast corner of the north porch and forms the base for one of the columns. Over three hundred yards of new carpet has been laid on the floor of the law library. When all is completed there will be over twenty-one hundred yards down in different parts of the building.

Uncle George Herrick is quite well and walks around pretty straight under the weight of seventy-one years. He is still the same genial, whole souled Uncle George as of yore, and the State House would look lonesome without him.

Marrying for love without any other business qualification in view has brought more women to the wash tub than all the other misfortunes combined. It has also piled up misery so high in many homes that the family could not walk around without stumbling over it.

There is very little fun in drinking whisky after all. If a man could only quit when he feels rich enough to buy something nice to take home to the babies then all would be well. But this drinking until you imagine you own the town and are feeling around in your pockets to find the necessary cash to purchase the earth, is the height of folly and the depth of lunacy, that some men will never find out until they are seated inside the grim walls of some poor-house in their old age. These are facts that cannot be controverted. Drinking men should draw a line at peanuts and candy and save the balance of their cash for the days when their tottering footsteps will need it the most to lean upon.

W. J. B.

Logan Addresses the Vets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry celebrated its seventh annual reunion Monday at the Palmer House. After holding a business meeting the veterans were addressed by Gen. Logan, who apostrophized the genius of this country, and closed with the hope that, should the government fail to do its duty by the wounded veterans who seek assistance in the winter of their lives, the old One Hundred and Twenty-seventh would register a vow before high heaven that no soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union should die in a poor house nor be buried in the potter's field.

Play on the Diamond.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The following scores were reported for the National base ball league Monday: At Chicago—New York 4, Chicago 7; at Detroit—Washington 2, Detroit 3; at Philadelphia—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3—ten innings; at Kansas City—Boston 11, Kansas City 2. American association: At Staten Island—Metropolitan 11, Baltimore 7—eight innings; at Pittsburg—Allegheny 13, Cincinnati 4; at Philadelphia—Athletic 6, Brooklyn 3.

Death of a Friend of Abraham.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 7.—George J. Batch, known in the west as the "Poet of Elm Flats," an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and through whose efforts the unmarked and uncared-for grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, was relieved of weeds and brush and a handsome monument erected over it a few years ago, died Sunday night, aged 80 years.

Says It Is Not Yellow Jack.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 7.—Dr. Godfrey, special inspector, telegraphs Surgeon General Hamilton that after three days' careful inspection he has failed to discover a single case of yellow fever at Biloxi, Miss.

A Cruel Joke of the War.

Col. John R. Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, aided and abetted in one of the most cruel jokes of the war. The Federals were leisurely firing shells into some Confederate works, and the bombs were falling and bursting in such uncomfortable nearness that the soldiers had dug holes in the ground and were hiding as best they could. The colonel and some friends got hold of an unexploded shell and stuffed it full of fuse. When the next report was heard, the fuse was touched off, and after a moment the bomb was dropped into the mouth of one of the "gopher" holes where soldiers were sheltered. "Zip-zip-zip-zip-zip-zip!" went the fuse for several minutes. Howl after howl went up as the soldiers expected to be blown into atoms. After a time the spluttering fuse burned out and things quieted down.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cause of Pride and Pleasure.

Women have hitherto been excluded from the sittings of the French Academy of Sciences, but the other day the interdiction was raised in favor of Mile. Sophie Kowlewska, professor of mathematics at the University of Stockholm, a daughter of the eminent paleontologist. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who presided, welcomed her in graceful terms, and said that her presence would be a cause of pride and pleasure not only to the mathematicians present, but to the whole academy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SLEEP.

Gently and softly the mother bent
Over the baby in sleep's embrace,
Watching the rosy smiles indent
And dimple the little dreamer's face;
And the longed-for kiss she would not take,
Lest peradventure the child might wake.

Gently the mother watched and wept
Over the coffin where lay her child.
Only one thought in her bosom crept
As she bent to the lips in her anguish wild,
Again and again the lost kiss to take—
Oh! if the baby would only wake!

—R. K. Munkittrick, in The Independent.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT CHURCH.

A Quiet Attention Upon the Service.
The Most Trying Time.

Mrs. Cleveland sets her husband some good examples when she goes to church. Like too many of her sex, she appears to have to attend to the praying for the family. When she goes to church as soon as she enters the pew and takes a seat she drops her pretty head upon her daintily gloved hand and devotes a moment to silent prayer. Then she settles herself for a quiet attention upon the service, nodding pleasantly to Mrs. Sunderland, the wife of the pastor, whose pew is just alongside that of the president. When the pastor gives out the hymn she is glad to turn her attention to the hymn book and forget the uncomfortable feeling which is the natural result of being stared at. When the congregation rises she rises also, following the hymn through from beginning to end sometimes, though not often joining in the singing. When the minister leads in prayer her head is bowed, and it drops a little lower when he prays for "the chief magistrate of the nation," with a petition for "those that are dear to him."

The announcement of the church meetings which follow the prayer are listened to with womanly interest; and when the sermon begins, after the second hymn has been sung, she is all attention. She seems occasionally to remember that she is being stared at, and bites her lips nervously, wiping them with her dainty handkerchief, which she holds in the same hand which carries a jeweled smelling bottle, a wedding gift from one of the cabinet officers. When the basket goes around she drops her contribution modestly into it, and when the closing hymn is given out, finds not only the hymn but the doxology corresponding in meter with it, and follows them closely to the end.

When the services end then comes the most trying time for Mrs. Cleveland. All eyes are upon her. Of course, she has attracted more attention than the preacher, even during the sermon, but she only divided attention with him then; now, however, she is the central and only figure of the moment.—Washington Cor. Memphis Avalanche.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, who has been absent in her native country, Germany, for months, was recently elected a member of the Goethe society of Weimar. Her daughter has been studying art in Munich.—Philadelphia Press.

Disciplining Prussian Officers.
The German cabinet has forbidden Prussian officers betting with bookmakers, riding horses owned by professional horsemen or figuring in races unless in uniform.—Foreign Letter.

Farmers and others making cherry bounce or other domestic wines will do well to call at the Pacific Coast Wine Co. and get some of their pure, unadulterated Bourbon whisky with which to fortify it, at wholesale prices. 876w2 896w1

Coal.
Lehigh, Lackawanna and Third Vein. Best-quality, lowest prices, full weight. Office and sheds near I. C. depot, Dixon. Buy now and save money. S. D. PORTER, Agent. L. D. PITCHER, Proprietor. 806 873w4.

Dying and Cleaning.
Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

Painting and Papering.
Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc. 699tf.

Try the Star cigar at A. NULL'S.

Wood.
Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered. M. McROBERTS.

Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all malarial diseases, such as Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

The gloomy fears, desponding views, and weariness, that many complain of, would disappear were the blood made pure and healthy before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood; thus promoting health of body and sanity of mind.

St. Louis bottle beer at A. NULL'S.

FOR RENT.
HOUSE FOR RENT. Enquire of ED. WEIBEZAHN.

FOR SALE.
A PIANO—A fine Hazelton Bro. piano, in perfect order, for sale cheap. T. S. POTTER, South Peoria St.

WOOD: 100 cords of No. 1 second growth dry wood. Leave orders at the barn. G. G. ROSEBROOK.

New Goods

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BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S.

NEW CARPETS

NEW DRESS GOODS

NEW PRINTS

NEW GINGHAMS

NEW SILKS

NEW VELVETS

and PLUSHE

New Goods Every Day

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BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

Very Refreshing

—ARE THE—

ELEGANT

PERFUMES

—AND—

Toilet Waters

—Sold by—

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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE
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S. A. KEAN & CO.
(Succ. to Preston, Kean & Co.)
100 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, BANKERS

Solicit Deposit Accounts.
Issue Interest-Bearing Certificates, and transact a General Banking Business.
Foreign Exchange, Land Warrants and Scrip.
Investment Securities. Send for Lists.

CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Having rented the Laundry formerly occupied by John Benjamin, I am now prepared to do all kinds of laundry work.

WING CHUNG
Corner Main and Peoria Sts

SHEET MUSIC!

We have purchased the entire

stock of Sheet Music and Musical

Merchandise of J. T. Harden and

added largely thereto, which we

shall sell at a large discount.

Call and examine.

T. J. HYDE & CO

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

CHARLESTONIANS GROWING RECONCILED TO THE SITUATION.

The Work of Relieving the Destitute—Getting Rid of Undesirable Citizens—Knights of Labor Sit Down on Extortion—Saving a Church Spire—Antiquity Comes High—Forty Thousand People in Tents—Contributions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—Considerable confidence came to the people Monday. They felt very much better than they did twenty-four hours before. The scientists who have been exploring the city and adjacent country say the damaging earthquakes are over, although there will be rumblings and tremors at intervals during the next two or three weeks, and the citizens have argued in their minds and among themselves that it is unreasonable to suppose that violent shocks will continue. Thus they have forced upon themselves a determination to be as cool as possible. The theory as to the cause of the earthquakes first advanced by those making a study of them here—viz: that they are the result of a settling process in the earth—has been generally accepted as true, and this has helped to quiet nerves and console timid hearts and minds. Very few, even of the most devout people, outside of the superstitions, believe there is any divine wrath or work in the quakes. Thus have they come to philosophize and to think before they run when the shocks come. There were some more slight shocks Monday, but they were unnoticed. In fact the public here has concluded that shocks are to be felt as a natural sequence of what was experienced on last Tuesday night, and that "there is no use to get excited about a mere matter of routine," as one citizen very coolly put it.

Monday afternoon the streets were so hot that they almost burned one's feet and only those who had business in the open air exposed themselves to old Sol's rays. The "tent fields" made in the parks were as well occupied as at any time since the visitation by the earthquakes. In many instances the campers and refugees have made their shelter as secure as possible, and intend living in them till their houses are permanently repaired or rebuilt. Old carpets, bed clothing, canvas, rubber coats, and every conceivable material to exclude the sun and rain by day and dew by night is employed, making the camps indeed variegated. Nearly all of the iron, tin and composition roofing on buildings in some portions of the city was destroyed by the earthquake and a large portion torn off by falling piazzas, chimneys, etc. The colored folks have appropriated these materials, and are living beneath canopies and tents made of it. A few coverings are seen made from fruit cans. It is stated at the city hall that from sunrise to sunset over 3,000 people were given transportation out of the city. The railroad companies in the south, and in portions of the north have either sent pass books in blank, or notified the relief committee that its orders will be honored for free transportation. Through the Danville syndicate passes are issued as far north as Baltimore, while many of the refugees go to Atlanta, Nashville, etc. The members of the committee say the best solution of the question of assisting destitute sufferers is found in sending them out of the city.

Quite a number of persons who can help themselves, or are too trifling to merit any favor, apply for assistance. But assistance is not often refused when requested in the form of railroad courtesy. The same class of imposition is encountered in the issuance of orders for rations. The line is drawn here, and discriminations are made when it may be advisable to get rid of an imposter by sending him or her out of the city. When a strong, able-bodied man applies for aid himself he is asked why he does not go to work, as there is plenty of work for laborers in clearing away debris at \$1.75 to \$2 a day. The potent reply is: "I am afraid to go to work; I am afraid of quakes." A United Press reporter was told by a member of the relief committee that there are 10,000 negroes in the city who claim they are too much frightened to work. The committee is growing impatient at this exhibition of weakness, and is suspicious of much feigning by indolents.

City hall and the adjacent streets were filled with destitute sufferers Monday and many lingered about the place at night. When Mayor Courtenay arrives, more definite arrangements will be made for the distribution of aid. Now the chamber of commerce, cotton exchange, the city officers, secret societies and other organizations are receiving and distributing provision, etc. It is the purpose to appoint an executive committee of three men through whose hands assistance shall pass, or who shall know of all assistance of whatever character granted. This is for the purpose of preventing frauds in the way of duplication and triplication of orders. Now an indigent person may go from place to place and receive aid each time he or she applies.

The mayor and chief of police of cities in this state constitute a board to condemn houses, and in the absence of Mayor Courtenay, nothing has been done to secure the advantages of this law. Some of the most enterprising citizens who want to put the city in a business-like condition, are complaining because the acting mayor and chief of police have not exercised the authority vested in them and ordered down dangerous buildings. It is said these officers refuse to do anything in this direction till disinterested outside architects indicate what buildings should be torn down, because: First—They do not want to invite the displeasure of citizens owning the condemned property, and secondly do not want to assume the risk of suits for damages. They will have no fear, however, in executing the direction of the government architect sent by the treasury department.

Some very dangerous work is being performed in tearing down buildings, and it will be remarkable if many serious accidents do not occur. The steeple on St. Philip's church is about 225 feet high; 75 feet of the upper portion is above a platform lookout, and is sustained by seven pillars and a central iron post. The shocks of earthquake broke down four of the seven pillars, and people wondered how the spire could stand. It seemed that nothing held it up. The citizens demanded that the upper portion of the structure should be pulled down, as it was so heavy that it might do great damage were it to fall. Monday morning a local contractor and builder made many hearts beat fast by going

to the broken columns and making a critical examination. When he descended he announced that he could save the steeple by pulling out the debris and building in four new pillars. He found that the steeple was kept from toppling over by the center post, although the shake of removing the debris or the pressure of a gust of wind might make it fall. Certainly such an accident would mean death to all at work above the building. At this writing the debris has been cleared away, and the work of building new pillars has progressed fairly. All day a great crowd viewed the work from the streets, and people were made to shudder as they contemplated the danger of the men on the dizzy height.

More danger is anticipated from wind than anything else just now. A stiff breeze, such as would make the windows in firm buildings rattle, would send crashing to the earth hundreds of buildings in this city, which are now cracked and racked. Most of the buildings here are very old, comparatively few being less than 20 years, and many being 40, 50, and some date back to the eighteenth century, and like meerschaum pipes and "bourbon," they are valued according to their age, and this feature is never lost sight of in transfers. One gentleman Monday said his house cost \$12,000 to build forty years ago, and as it was damaged he would sell it for \$17,000.

The bishop of this Episcopal diocese, Bishop Howe, has issued an appeal for funds to assist the church here in repairing its church edifices. No less than six of the buildings are more or less damaged, and two of them—St. Phillips and St. Michaels—are historical, the former having been built in 1675 and the latter in 1757. The bishop says \$100,000 will be needed to repair them, and as the people have no habitations of their own they can still less raise money to repair the churches.

Columbia has appointed a relief committee to receive and care for refugees, and invites them to go to that city, promising them a warm welcome.

S. G. Pinckney, who lives on South street, a few doors east of Grace Church, was in New York when the earthquake came. He states that on his return he found his yard filled with a new kind of soil. A geyser had opened in the yard from which warm water spouted to the height of five feet or more. Mingled with this was a quantity of blue sand, such as came from all the other fissures. Since then the fissure has closed and the spouting of water has ceased. It was also ascertained that on Wednesday morning quite a number of cellars in all parts of the city were unaccountably filled with water where there had never been any water before.

One of the most positive indications of return of confidence and a wearing off of the fear of a repetition of strong quakes, was the large number of drunken men on the streets Monday night. The police took them in rapidly and declared that drunkenness and fear from earthquakes do not go together.

A census of the sheltered people in the city just completed by the police relief committee, shows that 40,000 out of the 60,000 people here are under tents.

The mortality for the week shows a total of 98 deaths in the city, of which 25 were white and 73 colored. Thirty-six deaths had been caused by the earthquake up to the 4th inst., of which 10 were white and 26 black. There have been several additional deaths since then caused by exposure and wounds received in the shocks of Tuesday night.

The four assemblies of Knights of Labor, at a meeting Monday night, fixed a scale of prices which provided for an increase of 50 cents a day, and no more. This action was called for by the inclination of many members to charge exorbitant prices for labor, owing to the great demand for it on account of the earthquake.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Philadelphia's Contribution.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—It was resolved at a meeting of the citizens' relief committee Monday to send Mr. Robert McWade, city editor of The Ledger, with a committee of three to Charleston for the purpose of distributing money. The contributions up to date amount to \$8,500. Mr. McWade was authorized to draw \$5,000 from the treasury for the relief of the sufferers.

The Knights of Honor Called Upon.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The supreme dictator of the Knights of Honor of the United States has notified all lodges that their brethren in distress are in need of the good offices of the brotherhood. He calls upon them to appropriate of lodge funds such sums as their benevolence dictates, and send the same at once to the joint order of J. L. Moses and J. S. Baist, Charleston, S. C.

Baltimore Responds.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The Relief association of Baltimore Monday telegraphed to Acting Mayor Huger, of Charleston, to draw upon it for \$5,000 at sight for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

Sent a Thousand Dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The Indianapolis board of trade has sent by telegraph to the Charleston relief committee \$1,000, and will arrange to receive and forward subscriptions to the relief fund.

The Clerks Subscribe.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6.—Up to 4 o'clock Monday afternoon \$872 had been collected among the clerks of the treasury department for the Charleston sufferers.

TWO HEAVY BAY STATE FAILURES.

Nearly a Million Dollars Represented in Liabilities.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Cloutman & Bingham, boot and shoe dealers, 60 South street, assigned Monday afternoon. The liabilities are likely to reach \$600,000, and no estimate can be made of what the firm can pay, as assets consist mostly of accounts. The firm own factories in Farmington and Epping, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass., and are interested in the boot and shoe firm of Gould, Walker & Co., at Westfield, Mass. It is said the latter firm is safe. The failure causes surprise in the trade, and it is suspected that it is not due to business reasons.

Hardly Five Cents on the Dollar.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The liabilities of P. L. Williams, lumber dealer, are \$513,251. The heaviest creditors are Western merchants. The assets are hardly 5 cents on the dollar. Allen & Noble, hardware dealers at Cambridge, have suspended with liabilities of \$300,000, mostly indorsements on paper of failed firms.

SPIRITUAL DETECTIVES.

THEIR ALLEGED WORK IN THE CASE OF LOU MABBITT.

Her Body Declared to Be in a Deep Pool Sixteen Miles from Logansport, Where It Was Thrown by Her Murderers—Freaks of a Wooden Stand—Dragging the Pool.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The Enquirer has the following special from Logansport, Ind.: "A new and most startling sensation occurred Saturday evening at Young America and vicinity in regard to the missing Lou Mabbitt, whose fate is still a mystery. Constable Tuttle, of this city, has for a day or two past been in communication with a medium living at Anderson, Ind., who came here Saturday and joined in communing with the spirits with a young woman medium living in this place. After a short time they declared that Lou Mabbitt had been most foully murdered, and that her body had been thrown in a deep pool or stream of water about sixteen miles south of this city. Constable Tuttle and the two mediums then drove to Young America, procured a small stand, and again called up the spirits, who located the body of the missing girl so minutely that the citizens of that little village proceeded at once to a deep hole in Deer creek, where the stand was again taken out and placed fifty feet from the creek. The mediums, again going into a trance, located the place, whereupon the stand commenced to walk on two legs to the water's edge, and, when asked if it wished to go on, the stand at once tilted into the water. It was taken out 100 hundred feet below; it walked to the same place; then above, still coming to the same point. The stand was taken to the south side of the stream. They placing their hands on it, it came back to the stream on the opposite side. Then, asked if it wished to go on, it turned over on the top and floated out in the stream to a certain point, and there stopped until taken out in a boat. Taken below some twenty feet and sent in again, it floated out and up stream to the same place, and whirled around and stopped again.

Constable Tuttle told your correspondent that he and more than a hundred persons witnessed, to them, this most unaccountable walking and floating up-stream of the stand, whereupon they improvised some hooks for a drag out of some wire, and commenced dragging the stream at that place; that they did hook up two small pieces of cloth or calico and some tangled moss, pronounced by the excited crowd to be matted hair, at which time it was becoming too late and dark to search further. Some 200 persons having collected, they dispersed to make better preparations for dragging the stream and resume the search again. Many believe that she was murdered and hidden, but Constable Tuttle says he knows what he saw with his own eyes, and he believes the body is there and will be found and the \$500 reward secured.

Gen. Cheatham's Funeral.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Gen. B. F. Cheatham, late postmaster here, was buried Monday afternoon with military honors. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen in Nashville, and was participated in by all the state, city, and government officials and all the ex-Federal soldiers here. Gen. Cheatham was universally esteemed by the ex-Union soldiers, who kindly remembered that he was the first Confederate officer of prominence to unite with them in decorating the graves of the Federal dead. A telegram has been sent to the president asking him to appoint Mrs. Cheatham postmistress to fill her husband's unexpired term.

England and the Bulgarian Affair.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In the house of commons Monday night Sir J. Ferguson, under foreign secretary, said in reply to an inquiry that a change in the government of Bulgaria can occur in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Berlin only by the consent of the signatory powers. England had no separate interests in the matter. The election of a new prince of Bulgaria would have to be unanimous. [Cheers.] The government had hoped much from the ability and great qualities of Alexander, and deplored the treachery which had interrupted his reign. It regretted his final decision to abandon his work.

The President and Party.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 7.—After an early breakfast here Monday morning the president and party drove forty miles through some of the grandest scenery of the Adirondacks, including Wilmington Notch and the west and east branches of the Au Sable river, Keene valley, and across to near Adirondack Lodge. It had been planned to spend the night at the lodge, but this arrangement was changed and they returned here soon after dark. The lodge is only a few miles from here, the route traversed during the day being nearly circular.

On the Running Course.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—At Brighton Beach Monday following were the winners: Holmdell, 7-8 mile, 1:31; Soprano, 1 mile, 1:46; Hazard, 7-8 mile, 1:31 1/2; Leonora, 3-4 mile, 1:16; King Victor, 1-4 mile, over four hurdles, 2:22. The net receipts were devoted to the Charleston relief fund.

At Gravesend the winning horses were as follows: Mona, 1 mile, 1:41 1/2; Bruch, 1-1/8 miles, 1:56 3/4; Nellie B. 3-4 mile, 1:16 1/2; Pontico, 1-1/4 miles, 2:14; Jim Douglas, 7-8 mile, 1:28; Florence M., 1 mile, 1:43 1/2.

A Chicago Banker Suicided.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Henry J. Christoph, the well-known banker, shot himself behind the left ear at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Seipp, Thirtieth street and Groveland Park avenue, and died instantly. The weapon was a 32-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver. Mr. Christoph had been drinking heavily for some time past, and it is understood was heavily embarrassed on account of reckless speculation. He was temporarily insane, so William Seipp says, when he committed the deed.

The Second Wisconsin.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 7.—The congressional convention met at 7:30 o'clock Monday night and took ten ballots without any change in the result. The vote stood from the beginning: Ackley, 13; Delaney, 10; O'Meara, 5; The slate-makers are still at sea.

Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Illinois state fair opened at the west side driving park Monday. There was not a large attendance on the first day. The Tercheron horse department is the most extensive exhibition on the grounds and attracted much attention, there being hundreds of these horses on exhibition. Most of the exhibits are in place and all will be on hand by Tuesday night, it is expected. Dan K., the pacer, astonished his friends in the afternoon by doing a mile in 2:13, two seconds faster than his record, the last half being paced in 1:02 1/2.

Admits That He Was Careless.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—At a meeting Monday of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of malfeasance against Mayor Smith, the city comptroller and receiving teller of the city treasurer presented statements of the returns of moneys made by the mayor. The mayor in a letter of explanation acknowledged that he has been somewhat careless with his bank balances, but states that he knew his ability to pay the amounts due the city at any time.

One Good Result of the Quake.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The trouble with the bricklayers will evidently settle itself by the union men, who are idle on account of the strike, leaving for Charleston to help rebuild the ruins of that city.

To Regulate

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Liver and Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator. Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bileous Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

Simmons Liver Regulator.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For Instant Use

As a reliable remedy, in cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, or sudden Colds, and for the prompt relief and cure of throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes: "I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy for home use. I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." John H. Stoddard, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I have never found a medicine equal to

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

for the prompt relief of throat and lung diseases peculiar to children. I consider it an absolute cure for all such affections, and am never without it in the house." Mrs. L. E. Herman, 187 Mercer st., Jersey City, writes: "I have always found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral useful in my family." B. T. Johnson, Mt. Savage, Md., writes: "For the speedy cure of sudden Colds, and for the relief of children afflicted with Croup, I have never found anything equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the most potent of all the remedies I have ever used." W. H. Stickler, Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, supposed to be Quick Consumption. We now regard the Pectoral as a household necessity." E. M. Breckenridge, Brainerd, Minn., writes: "I am subject to Bronchitis, and, wherever I go, am always sure to have a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

with me. It is without a rival for the cure of bronchial affections."

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by all Druggists.

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Fields are scarce, but those who write to Dixon & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$30 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of mag. life fortunes. All is new.

M. CARILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

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As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

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At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

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SENT C. O. D. ONE OR MORE AT WHOLESALE PRICE. I PAY all express charges to all points within 300 miles. 1,000 Carriages to select from. Send two cent stamp for illustrated catalogue. Mention this paper.

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221 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

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LORD & THOMAS.

BRAWN GOES ON PARADE.

HOW THE NATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S HOLIDAY WAS OBSERVED.

Twenty-Five Thousand Men in Line at Chicago—The Biggest Procession Ever Seen in the Garden City—Immense Turn-Outs at New York, Baltimore, and Other Places.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago had never seen before such a big, fine-looking, and withal orderly procession as turned out Monday morning to celebrate the day the labor organizations have set aside for their special holiday. Fully 25,000 men were in line, and every single man seemed to be conducting himself with a view to making the day as full of pleasure as possible.

The most enthusiastic workingman could not have wished a finer day for the parade. The sun, which hid itself behind an ominous bank of clouds Sunday night came out Monday morning bright and warm, and not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. Its rays were hot, to be sure, but before the parade began a cooling breeze sprang up from the lake, tempering the heat, and making an ideal marching day.

The neighborhood of Desplaines and Madison streets presented an inspiring appearance before the procession began. The streets were crowded with bodies of men marching to and fro, and captains on horseback, and high-toned workingmen in carriages, all decorated with stars and stripes and ribbons. The horses had plumes on their heads, and they danced from side to side to the music of the brass bands that discoursed lively music on all sides. The sidewalks were lined with men and women in holiday attire and wearing Knights of Labor badges. Down-town, on the streets along the line of march, the crowds were immense, and it took great strength and perseverance in a man to force his way through them. Everybody was out who could get away from his desk, and everybody who came out stayed until the very last band and the last marcher had passed his point of view.

The hour for the start was set at 10 o'clock, but the number of men participating in the procession was so large that it was absolutely impossible to get the men off at that hour. It was 10:45 when the leading band struck up a lively tune and the head of the procession led off at a quick step. First came a squad of fifty policemen.



The Head of the Procession

After them came the marshals of the procession on horseback. President Charles W. Rowan of the Trade Assembly was marshal and his aides were George Rodgers, Andrew McLaughlin, George Busch, Robert Koopman, and Felix Finn. All the marshals wore bright-colored scarfs, and they presented a fine appearance.

The procession moved east on Madison to Franklin, north to Washington, east to Dearborn, north to Lake, west to Clark, north to Indiana, west to LaSalle, north to North avenue, west to Clybourn avenue, and thence to Ogden grove.

Vice-President Taft, of Blauer's watch-case factory at 123 LaSalle avenue erected a stand in front of his building, and there the judges and notables were located. There also the finest view of the parade was to be had. When the divisions turned the corner of Indiana street every man braced up, shouldered his cane, and made the best appearance possible. The judges were Col. W. P. Rend, H. H. Kohlsaat, and M. A. Morse. Judge Prendergast was there also, and the Hon. W. E. Mason and Congressman Lawler.

First in line of all the procession was the Bricklayers' union, which came out 3,000 strong. They wore aprons and hats and carried canes, the latter being a part of the uniform of nearly every organization in line. Following came the hodcarriers, 2,000 strong. The hodcarriers were not dressed in the height of style, and every man's right shoulder was lower than his left. Nevertheless, they looked proud and happy, and they made a fine appearance. They had a big wagon ahead of them, and men in white canvas overalls and white shirts were carrying bricks and mortar. They led a battered tin can filled with an imaginary liquor which they quaffed with great apparent gusto. Two young men walked behind the wagon carrying empty hods which they waved and twirled much as a drum-major waves his baton. The bricklayers and hodcarriers made up the entire first division.

There were eight divisions in the procession, and it was two and one-fourth hours passing a given point, the estimates of the number of men in line varying from 20,000 to 40,000. Probably 25,000 is a fair estimate of the number. The second division was made up of Knights of Labor entirely, numbering over 2,000 men, and foremost in the third division came the horseshoers, uniformed in shining black caps and red-and-white aprons. They had a float along with a horse on it, undergoing the process of shoeing. The iron-moulders came next, and the can and picture frame-makers followed, each with floats carrying representations of their work, as was the case with the safe and lock makers. Then followed a throng made up of carpenters, coopers, barbers, plasterers, type-founders, etc., and the Typographical union then came into view. These were uniformed in linen dust-coats, checked canvas hats and bamboo canes. The type-setters marched with the precision of veterans and they were greeted with an extra round of applause, a demonstration that was liberally accorded each body as it passed the waiting thousands. At the head of the compositors was carried a portrait of George W. Childs.



The electrotypers, bookbinders, and stereotypers; the lithographers, shoemakers, har-

nessmakers, tanners, stone-cutters, a large delegation from the stock yards, and others representing every trade which is carried on in Chicago, a description of whose appearance—to do it justice—would occupy columns of space, marched steadily along, the scene being enlivened with innumerable banners bearing labor reform devices and inscriptions. Near the end of the procession was a woman's assembly K. of L. in carriages and the rear was formed of the cracker bakers.

After the parade was over and the echo of the last band had died away in the distance, the judges went inside and drank beer and ate sandwiches, discussing between bites the appearance of the various unions. The judges said they would give the prize for the organization having the most men in line, a silk American flag, to the Bricklayers' union. The second prize, a flag, for the organization making the neatest display and showing the best discipline and most complete uniformity of dress, to the Typographical union. The horseshoers and shoemakers made such a favorable impression that the judges were unable to decide between them, and so determined to give each of them an ivory gavel.

A feature of the procession was the roofers' float, upon which was a house in process of



The roofers at work on building, with the roofers hard at work on top.

The destination of the procession was Ogden's grove, where the demonstration reached its climax, fully 30,000 people participating in the exercises there. Mrs. Parnell, Judge Prendergast, Congressman Lawler, and other speakers addressed the assemblage.

One thing was noticeable and was frequently remarked upon, and that was that in all the long line there was not a red flag. The stars and stripes was everywhere, but the emblem of anarchy was conspicuous by its absence.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Big Processions at New York and Brooklyn and at Other Places.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Monday being the legal holiday set apart by the legislature for the laboring classes, it was celebrated by a monster parade by the different labor organizations, followed by a picnic. Every trade was represented in the procession, which was constituted, it was said, of between 15,000 and 20,000. J. P. Archibald was the grand marshal.

The procession started from Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue, and moved to Union square, where it was reviewed by Mayor Grace, Henry George, and Robert Bliss. The column paraded through Broadway to Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where it disbanded. The members then proceeded to Harlem River park, where the picnic took place and various games were engaged in.

In Brooklyn 18,000 men paraded, and the exercises closed with a monster picnic, at which numerous speeches were made.

Boston Turns out En Masse.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—"Labor day," which is to be a permanent annual institution in Boston, was inaugurated by the workingmen of this city and suburbs Monday in an imposing manner. The feature of the morning was a grand procession, in five divisions, in which it is estimated some 15,000 persons participated, and which took an hour to pass a given point. The procession, in which were represented all the labor interests of the city, was reviewed by Mayor O'Brien, on School street, and was witnessed by thousands of people, who crowded the sidewalks along the route, and in the narrower streets seriously encroached upon the right of way of the procession.

The exercises of the day were continued at a picnic which was held at Downer Landing. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports, clambakes, dancing, etc.

Largest Ever Witnessed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The demonstration of the Knights of Labor Monday was the largest of the industrial classes ever witnessed in Baltimore. In the early forenoon the sky was overcast, giving promise of rain, but that did not prevent the gathering of the working hosts. In many parts of the city buildings were decorated.

The gathering took place in East Baltimore, the right of all the divisions resting on Broadway. The line was composed of eight divisions, preceded by a platoon of police under command of Marshal Frey, and throughout the entire line were flags and floats representing the various industrial pursuits.

Knights Discuss Education.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—There was no labor demonstration in this city Monday. At Workman's hall the Knights of labor held a mass-meeting at night for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the order; the most important of which was the educational problem. About 2,000 members were present who listened attentively to an eloquent address by Mr. James A. Wright, master workman of local Assembly No. 1, of Philadelphia.

Five Thousand in Line at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The Knights of Labor parade Monday morning brought out in line between 4,000 and 5,000 members of that order. The column was formed on Grand avenue, near the Washington monument, and consisted of twelve divisions, each preceded by a band. The procession wound up at Schlitz's Park where the people picnicked and indulged in sports of various kinds, spending a very enjoyable day.

Labor Day at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Labor Day was celebrated here by a grand parade, in which 5,000 members of labor unions participated. John L. Dugan was grand marshal, and Hon. John Swinburne, Judge John C. Nott and others acted as judges of the sports.

Demonstration at Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The laborers of Detroit made an imposing demonstration Monday afternoon in honor of labor day. The procession contained 10,000 men and marched for two hours through the principal streets.

EATON TO OBERLY.

The Ex-Commissioner Objects to Some Remarks of His Successor.



DORMAN B. EATON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Some time ago John H. Oberly, civil service commissioner, published a letter in reply to charges against the commission by Senators Ingalls and Plumb, in which he drew some comparisons between the manner in which the commission conducted its business now and when the Republicans had a majority of its members, much to the credit of the present commission. Dorman B. Eaton, former commissioner, took exception to Mr. Oberly's letter, and wrote to the latter regarding it, asking him several questions as to what he meant to be inferred from his statements. Mr. Oberly answered in effect that the letter neither made nor implied any charges of partisanship or wrongdoing of any kind by the former commissioners and Mr. Eaton now comes out in The Times, and, while giving Mr. Oberly "credit" for his manly frankness and candor, still insists that Oberly's letter on the senatorial charges and his letter to Eaton do not "consist" as, notwithstanding his disclaimer of any attempt to throw discredit upon the former administration of the commission, his first letter does do that very thing, and Mr. Eaton repudiates the implied charges and declares that at the times when Republican partisanship was suggested by Oglesby's letter the commission was either evenly divided—one of the Republican commissioners being absent on vacation—or wholly Democratic—both Republicans being absent. Referring to Oberly's last letter Eaton says he can hardly be happy over an acquittal of wrongdoing when the acquittal is given on the apparent ground of stupidity.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 7.—Referring to Dorman B. Eaton's letter Mr. Oberly said Monday: "I have nothing to say upon that subject at this time. Mr. Eaton, according to his announcement, has not concluded his attack. It will be better to wait until the case is all in. Possibly then there will be something to say about it."

Strange Confession of a Mormon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 7.—John Q. Cannon, one of the most prominent Mormons of the territory, publicly confessed adultery Sunday at the tabernacle. On motion of Angus M. Cannon, his uncle, he was thereupon cut off from the church. The affair causes much interest and is not fully understood. Adultery is not a crime in Utah, and it is conjectured that Cannon took this course to avoid prosecution for polygamy or unlawful intercourse. Cannon is a son of George Q. Cannon, formerly the congressional candidate from Utah.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6. On the board of trade to-day the following prices in grain and provisions were made: Wheat—No. 2 September, opened 75½c asked, closed 76¼ bid; October, opened 77½c, closed 78½c; November, opened 79½c, closed 80c asked. Corn—No. 2 September, opened 40½c, closed 40¾c nominal; October, opened 41½c, closed 42½c; November, opened 43c, closed 43¼c. Oats—No. 2 September, opened 25½c bid, closed 25¾c; October, opened 26½c, closed 26¾c bid; November, opened 27½c, closed 28c. Pork—September, opened \$10.20 nominal, closed \$10.15 nominal; October, opened \$10.35, closed \$10.25 bid; November, opened \$10.15, closed \$10.17½ asked. Lard—September, opened \$7.50 nominal, closed \$7.50 asked.

Live stock—The Union stock yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs—Market was active and firm early, with prices 5c higher; later the advance was lost, and the market became weaker; light grades, \$3.90 to 4.85; rough packing, \$4.10 to 4.55; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.60 to 5.10.

Produce: Butter—Choice to fancy creamery, 21½c to 22c per lb; good dairy, 17½c to 18c; packing, 16½c to 17c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 12½c to 13c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 7½c to 8c per lb; old hens, 7c to 8c; spring ducks, 8c. New potatoes—\$1.65 to 1.85 per bbl. Apples—Green, 75c to \$1.00 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6. Wheat—No. 1 red state, 91c; No. 1 white do, 92c; No. 2 red winter, 89c; October, 89½c; November, 90½c; do December, 91½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 50½c; do September, 51½c; do October, 51½c. Oats—No. 1 white state, 48c; No. 2 do, 35c. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; new, \$11.25 to \$11.50. Lard—September, \$7.50; October, \$7.15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6. Wheat—Strong, active and ½c higher; No. 2 cash, 77½c to 77¾c; September, 77½c; October, 79½c; November, 81½c. Corn—Steady and firm; No. 2 cash, 37½c; September, 37c bid; October, 38½c; November, 39¼c to 39½c bid. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24¼c to 25¼c; September, 24½c bid; October, 25½c; November, 27c. Pork—\$10.55. Lard—\$6.75 to 6.87½. Whisky—\$1.19.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Sept. 6. Wheat—Quiet and steady; cash, 80c; October, 81½c; November, 83½c; December, 84½c; May, 91½c. Corn—Steady and dull; cash 42c; October, 43c. Oats—Easy; cash, 27c. Clover seed—Active; cash and September, \$5.70; October, \$5.75; November, \$5.80; December, \$5.85.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 6. Wheat—Dull and weak; No. 1 white cash, 78½c; cash Michigan red, 80c; No. 2 red 80c; cash and September, 81½c; October, 83c asked; November, 84c. Oats—No. 2, 63½c. Rye—No. 2, 27c nominal; No. 2 white, 30½c. Clover seed—October, \$4.75 bid.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6. Wheat—Steady; cash, 76¼c; October, 77½c; November, 79½c. Corn—Dull; No. 2, 40½c. Oats—Steady; No. 1, 25½c. Rye—Scarce; No. 1, 53c. Barley—Lower; No. 1, 58c.

A Card from Gen. Logan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Gen. Logan makes public the following:

"I am in receipt of many invitations from various parts of the country requesting my presence at army reunions, political meetings, etc. Beyond accepting one to speak at Pittsburg, however, I am compelled to decline all invitations to attend any gathering outside of Illinois."

Gen. Logan has decided to take an active part in the state campaign, and will speak at various places throughout Illinois.

Geronimo Is Captured for a fact.

FORT BOWIE, Ariz., Sept. 7.—Gen. Miles with Geronimo, Natchez and several other bucks as prisoners, arrived here Sunday night. Capt. Lawton and the remaining thirty-five hostiles are expected to arrive Wednesday.

Looking for a Lively Time.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—The Democratic congressional convention for this district meets Thursday. William C. Maybury the present congressman, is a candidate for renomination. J. J. Enright is also a candidate, being the favorite of Don M. Dickinson. Maybury once withdrew, but last Saturday he announced himself as in the field again. Two convention calls were issued for the same hall and the same hour, the congressional committee being divided. The caucuses were held Monday night, and there are contesting delegations from a large share of the precincts of the city, all of which is considered to indicate that a lively time in the convention may be looked for.

It is estimated that the wine crop of California will reach 25,000,000 gallons, an increase of 10,000,000 over the crop of 1885.

Distress After Eating

will not be experienced if a half-teaspoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken. It is as good as a glass of wine after a hearty meal to ensure good digestion, and is so used by many. Does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, and, unlike any other medicine, when its use is discontinued, the system is not left constipated.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Milder but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

200 GIRLS WANTED

From 16 to 35 years of age to work in Corset Factory. Steady work every day in the year at good wages. Apply in person or write to THE CHICAGO CORSET CO., Aurora, Ill.

Hack Line

—TO—

ANY PART OF THE CITY

Alonzo Gage

Desires to inform his friends that orders for hacks to any part of the city; for parties and funerals will receive prompt attention. Hacks make Charles Cupp is now driving for another firm, and therefore orders given him do not reach me.

JOB PRINTING

THE TELEGRAPH HAS A COMPLETE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, STEAM PRESSES, A GREAT VARIETY OF TYPE AND FACILITIES WHICH FEW OFFICES POSSESS FOR DOING GOOD WORK ON SHORT NOTICE.

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ISAAC MEANS,

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.		
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.		
TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Sterling Passenger	7:02 A. M.	
Pacific Express	10:32 A. M.	
Marshalltown Passenger	12:05 P. M.	
Leaves	2:20 P. M.	
Denver Passenger	3:10 P. M.	
Freight	8:57 P. M.	
Freight	7:47 A. M.	
Freight	1:43 P. M.	
GOING WEST.		
Sterling Passenger	7:02 A. M.	
Pacific Express	10:32 A. M.	
Marshalltown Passenger	12:05 P. M.	
Denver Passenger	3:10 P. M.	
Freight (except Monday)	5:48 P. M.	
Freight	12:25 P. M.	
Freight	3:00 P. M.	
Freight	5:48 P. M.	
Freights carrying passengers.		
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.		
GOING SOUTH.		
Passenger	11:04 A. M.	
Passenger	5:20 P. M.	
New Passenger	5:57 P. M.	
GOING NORTH.		
Passenger	12:15 P. M.	
Passenger	12:37 A. M.	
New Passenger	6:16 A. M.	
W. C. WOOLLEY, Agent.		
Daily except Sunday.		
Daily except Monday.		

Chicago's Proposed Sewage System.
The reconstruction of a sewage system is a monster task. The change of elevation and the tearing up of streets would involve a turmoil of many months. Yet this is the very problem that the engineering department of the city is solving with a view to the prevention of numerous aches and pains. And the plan which emanates from that office has very much to recommend it, particularly as there is no immediate prospect of the Chicago river's becoming a terror of the past. It is the plan in vogue in many of the populous centers of Europe, Paris, particularly, having found it a happy solution of the sewage question.

It is proposed to purchase at considerable distance from the city a large number of acres of sandy soil that is porous to great depth. Such land is abundant around Chicago. This will be subdivided, and to it will be conducted the refuse of the town. A very large percentage of the waste, of course, is water. This will percolate through the sand and will be seen no more. The substance will remain on the surface of the area, will be gathered at regular intervals and be made a source of profit. In this way one sand lot will be used after another, and the disposition of the solid portions of the waste, it is affirmed, the immediate locality will suffer no inconvenience. It is believed by those who have studied the question that by this method it can be solved for all time. I understand that estimates of probable expense are in course of preparation.—Chicago Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Soup Made From Horse Meat.
Every day, at early morning, noon and evening, in Paris, you will see poor people gathering at certain shabby cockshops in the quarters of Belleville, Montmartre, the Batignolles and other of the sections outside the boulevards, where poverty houses thickest, each armed with a tin pail, a pitcher or something else calculated to carry liquid. These receptacles are duly filled with thin but strong and savory broth, ladled from huge, steaming cauldrons, and which costs only a cent or two a quart. I have drunk this bouillon, and found it nourishing and good. It is made of the bones and scraps of horse meat, after the choicer pieces are sold to the cheap restaurants, and the very essence and marrow of the meat are in it, for the boiling is kept up until the bones are fairly honeycombed and the meat reduced to shreds like bits of twine.

This broth provides the principal animal nourishment for the average laborer in the gay city. He adds to it a few vegetables, thickens it with bread, and it having, as the cook book might say, been "seasoned to taste," makes a palatable and hearty meal. No other meat but that of the horse is employed for this purpose. Beef is far too expensive for such use, for it sells at nearly double what it brings in America, and the scraps and bones are all readily purchased at proportionate rates.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Don't Like Summer Boarders.
An old Vermont farmer, whom I met in the street here the other day, good Deacon Burnham, of Hinesburg, laid the matter down in the strongest terms yet, from the bucolic standpoint. Said he: "Summer boarders? No, I ain't got none on 'em; an' I don't want none, neither. I've had enough of such critters round me. Pay! Yes, they paid well enough, but I don't want no more money that way. Why, I—wal, I don't want 'em round; that's the amount on't. Act jest like cattle in the fall of the year, they do; eat an' lay right down. Won't do nothin' but jest hang round. Eat, though. Good land, seemed as if they'd eat me outter horse an' home! Don't do nothin', an' eat wuss'n so many good solid hired men. All the time fussin' an' actin' as if there wasn't nothin' good nuff for 'em, too. Kinder meechin' round. I finally asked one of the young gals if she s'posed St. Paul et peas with a fork, but she jest laffed. It didn't make no difference. Go out an' stomp down the grass in the meadow, they would, too, an' bring in a lot of brakes an' brush into the house an' keep the women folks riled up. No, I don't want no more on 'em."—New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Odd Phases of Life.
I have been taking a run through New England, where some odd phases of life have been thrust on my attention. My landlady of a night in a Massachusetts town lamented her inability to secure female "help" for the household. With 60,000 more females than males in the old Bay State it struck me that this was an anomalous condition. When I asked her for the reason of this scarcity of "help" she replied with some acerbity: "Because the women have been spoiled by factory work. They have come to look on housework as inferior. They make better wages in the factories, and so, although the work is not light, they will not work at anything else. You can scarcely get a woman to do a day's washing. Then, too, the women are intellectual, as they call it, and they get above any work. Some of them who are prime housekeepers, if they only set about it, prefer to spend their time writing rhymes and stories and sentiment for the papers."—New York Tribune.

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

CHANGE IN MANNERS AND COSTUME DURING THE LAST DECADE.

Unparalleled Intellectual Progress of the People—Christianity Superseding Buddhism—Schools and Colleges—The Emperor's Promises—Trade of the Island.

Among the late arrivals from Japan were W. C. De Lano Eastlake and his mother, who are visiting San Francisco on their way east. Mr. Eastlake is secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Medical Science in Japan and a member of the Asiatic society, and has, during the three years of his residence in the orient, become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people and not less familiar with the country, both in a political and physical sense.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Eastlake portrayed in glowing colors the country and its people.

The people, he said, are fast advancing in the civilization of their political, moral and intellectual lives, and scarcely without exception are anxious to reap the benefits of European and American education. In the customs of dress there has been a marked change during the last decade until now the officials and the better classes assume the English costume. Among the former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes. Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually growing obsolete, and at fashionable balls the European dress is generally assumed, while the programmes of the Japanese orchestras generally include the best of English music.

BANGS AND WHITE TEETH.
The odd yet picturesque style of hair dressing which has so long prevailed in the country has been superseded by that of the American women, and the fair foreheads of the royal ladies are already hidden by the bangs so common in our own country. The fashions, however, are not set by the empress. The style adopted by the minister's wives is considered quite the proper thing, and, following their example, all ladies of culture have dropped the custom of blacking their teeth and shaving their eyebrows.

"The intellectual progress of the people of Japan," said Mr. Eastlake, "has been almost unparalleled. Not only has the educational system been established all over the empire, but the capital city boasts of a university that can compare favorably with the best colleges of the continent. German professors, prominent for scientific ability and research, have filled the chairs in the scientific and medical departments of the Imperial university, while in literature, both ancient and modern, English and American men of advanced thought have been chosen as instructors. Recently the staff of foreign professors has been diminished and the vacancies filled by Japanese literati who have returned from study abroad.

"The works of Huxley, Spencer, Darwin and others have been translated into Japanese, and are familiar handbooks to students in Japan. The promulgators of Christianity find that they have a proud skepticism to contend with. The Japanese talk of the 'evolution of species' and the nebular hypothesis as glibly as our learned men. Buddhism is still the predominant faith, but Christianity is rapidly establishing itself among the more intellectual classes, although many of the high officials express extreme bitterness to the doctrine and its introduction. This bitterness is so great that to profess Christianity means the loss of an official position. The people are not conservative, however, and it is only a question of time when the Christian faith will be accepted throughout the country. In all the large cities public schools are maintained, and it is compulsory that after attaining a certain age children shall be sent to school. In Tokio there are two large law schools, one of which is conducted in the French and the other in the English language. Added to these is an engineering college, with its library of over 20,000 volumes and its extensive laboratories, which have been recently merged with the Imperial college.

THE EMPEROR'S PROMISES.
"Political affairs are not behind in the onward march of civilization, and the chief excitement of the country now is the preparation for the national assembly promised for 1890. The ground is already purchased and the assembly buildings commenced, although there is naturally some misapprehension on the part of suspicious minds that the government may not carry out its promises to the people. As it now stands, the government is in the hands of the emperor, assisted by the senate and house of lords, which in Japanese is called 'Gen-ro-in.' The national assembly will be composed of representatives elected by the people from the various districts into which the country is divided, thus making the empire a partial republic. Laws regarding press criticism and public speech are very stringent, and in neither is criticism of the government allowed. Regarding Japan's relations with America I am able to speak at length. My visit to this country is in the interest of an extension of the mercantile traffic. The United States and its people are regarded with great respect by the Japanese, and in their eyes, as The Jiji Shimpo, one of the leading journals, expresses it, 'America stands out in the world like a blossoming plum branch among a thicket of brambles, diffusing a rich fragrance and compelling the admiration of all for her great name and vigorous policy.'

"America is Japan's largest customer in a commercial way, while, on the other hand, none of the staple products of the United States, except kerosene, find their way to Japan.

"The railroads of Japan are constantly being extended and there are now six companies, embracing about 700 miles of road. These are equipped with English locomotives, cars and rails, but Germany is making every effort to secure this trade, and a contract has recently been awarded to German firms for furnishing the rails for eight years. You would be surprised to see American street cars rolling along the streets of Tokio, but there are many of them, and these with the jinrikishu, or pullman cars, are the principal public conveyances. The latter may be hired for seventy-five cents a day, and the street cars carry passengers for a moderate charge, ranging from two to eight cents, according to the distance traveled."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Boston journal for the blind contains a scathing serial against décolleté dresses.

LIFE IN EUROPE.

WOMEN FOLLOWING VOCATIONS FIT ONLY FOR THE STRONGEST MEN.

Work in the Mines of France—Heavy Physical Labor in Austria—Stout "Daughters of the Plow"—Factory System of Germany.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the havoc of centuries of war, the absence of practical educational facilities, or the lowness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to seek to gain a living in occupations which we deem fit only for the strongest and rudest of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and other severe manual labor. In France women are still occupied in the mines, dragging or pushing the heavy trucks of coals through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course, in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of working miners, and at the first glance are not to be distinguished from the men, by whose side they are working.

Some of the entries in the French census as to the laboring population are strange enough. In Paris there are 9 female boatbuilders and 245 "wheelwrights, farriers and saddlers," 8 sawyers, 46 carpenters and joiners, 8 masons and 1 plumber. It is, however, in Austria that we find the greatest proportion of women engaged in heavy physical labor, not merely in agriculture or the mines, but in paving or cleaning the streets, or in carrying huge trays of mortar or hods of bricks up to the workmen on the scaffolding of buildings in the course of erection. These women do not seem to complain of their lot; they have been bred up to hard work from their infancy, and are used to nothing better; their language and manners are as coarse as those of the male laborers, whom in figure they resemble—high chested, broad shouldered, no trace of a waist, and possessed of great strength. To such stout "daughters of the plow" it is an easy task to wheel a street sprinkler or pull about a hand cart laden with milk, as may be seen any day in Antwerp, where the milk woman, with her neat white cap and kerchief and her assistant dog, is a striking picture.

WORKERS IN THE MINES.
In Prussia about 6,000 women are workers in mines, quarries, and foundries, and about 2,000 are classified as "drivers, postilions, and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ship's crews, sailors, boatmen and ferrymen." In this last category will come women employed in towing canal boats. It has been asked, why do not women adopt callings more adapted to feminine hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living, and the fact that these occupations which are so utterly unfeminine, are just those in which unskilled labor can be employed. A change, however, is slowly coming about by the growth of important industries in every country. The factory system has been found in Germany to have a strong tendency to improve the condition not only of the women immediately employed in them, but of those working in the country around.

A large employer at Freiburg, after thirty years' experience, said: "The condition of the agricultural laborers is not a satisfactory one. There is much misery among them, especially moral misery. When mothers apply to us for work for strong, healthy girls, we tell them such girls are more fit for labor in the fields, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and immoral life associated with such service. The scene changes when a well managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better treatment and better wages or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of a well ordered factory is still greater; it affects the whole village."—Harper's Bazar.

How It Feels to be Shot.
Senator Miller told me he put up his hand to feel if his head was not torn off when an ounce ball struck him in the eye at Shiloh. But I did not feel so fearfully hurt, so that I was rather stunned than otherwise. I remember falling hard, and it seemed to me that my head struck first on the rocks.

An arrow had hit me in the left cheek, knocked out several teeth, and then plowed on around and stuck through at the back of my neck. Gibson cut the point of the arrow off behind with his bowie knife, and then, taking hold of the flatter end, drew it out in front. I was conscious first at that time, and remember distinctly seeing his face. It was pale, but full of tenderness and pity. I knew he spoke to me, but his words seemed far away, and I could not understand. I know the blood spouted out both ways when he drew the arrow out. It seems to me that I heard the blood spatter on the leaves. But this must be merely imagination, for I immediately became unconscious, and, of course, knew nothing more, of my own knowledge, of what took place in the bitter battle of Castle Rocks, thirty years and more ago, after that.—Joaquin Miller's Letter.

A New Japanese Loan.
The Japanese government has issued a proclamation to raise funds for naval purposes by floating another internal loan of 17,000,000 yen. The principal features are that the whole amount is to be raised in successive installments extending over a period of three years; that the interest on the bonds shall be 5 per cent. per annum; that the principal shall be completely redeemed by drawings in thirty years, beginning with the sixth year after the issue of the bonds; no drawings shall take place during the first five years; that the bonds are to be put upon the market at their face value; that the interest shall be paid in May and November each year and that the bonds are purchasable by foreigners.

Counting the Hairs.
An eminent German has undergone the enormous labor of counting the number of hairs in heads of four different colors. In a blonde he found 140,400 hairs; in a brown, 160,440; in a black, 102,962; and in a red one, 88,740. What the red and black hairs wanted in number of hairs was made up, however, in the greater bulk of the hairs individually, and in all probability the scalps were pretty equal in weight. It is to the fineness and multiplicity of hairs that blonde tresses owe the rich color and silklike character of their flow, a circumstance which artists have so loved to dwell upon.—Exchange.

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